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Item 14 (f) of the provisional agenda**
**Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination**

# Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

## Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 56/265 and 55/84***

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*Summary*

After the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance was held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, the General Assembly, in its resolution 56/266, expressed support for the decision by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish an anti-discrimination unit to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promote equality and non-discrimination. In recognition of the close relationship between the activities to be undertaken to further implement the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the mandate of the anti-discrimination unit, the High Commissioner has assigned responsibility for the implementation of the Programme of Action to this unit.

The present report contains detailed information on activities undertaken or planned by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance concerning both the implementation of the Programme of Action as well as to facilitate the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. It also indicates the additional personnel resources from the regular budget that the General Assembly has authorized to assist the anti-discrimination unit in carrying out its mandate, as well as activities that will be undertaken if sufficient voluntary contributions are made available. In addition, activities that are being undertaken or planned to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies are described.

# I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 8 of its resolution 56/265 of 27 March 2002, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session. In paragraph 2 of the same resolution, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to include in his report further appropriate concrete proposals on how to ensure the financial and personnel resources required for the implementation of the Programme of Action, inter alia, through the regular budget of the United Nations and extrabudgetary sources.

2. In paragraph 24 of part I of its resolution 55/84 of 4 December 2000, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to combat racism and racial discrimination, containing an analysis of information received on such activities.

3. The present report is submitted pursuant to those resolutions.

# II. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

4. The Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination ends in 2003. The Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1998/26, recommended that the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination be focused towards the preparatory process for the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Afri a, from 31 August to 8 September 2001. In conformity with that resolution, the High Commissioner for Human Rights reorganized the activities of the Third Decade, focusing them towards the preparations for the Conference and the Conference itself. In this regard, attention is drawn to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/56/481). For further information on the outcome of the Conference, see the report of the Conference (A/CONF.189/12).

5. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade falls within the responsibility of the anti-discrimination unit established within the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Several activities mentioned in the Programme of Action under the Third Decade (General Assembly resolution 49/146, annex) still need to be undertaken. To this end, the anti-discrimination unit will organize one of the seminars listed in the Programme of Action in 2002, provided sufficient funds are available from voluntary contributions. The seminar proposed for 2002 will be "for educational and training experts, including non-governmental organizations, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other appropriate organizations, aimed at the development of educational materials and training courses for teachers and other opinion leaders on eliminating prejudice and fostering tolerance" (see resolution 49/146, annex, paragraph 7 (k)). The Office of the High Commissioner has included the convening of such a seminar in the budget of its Annual Appeal 2002.

6. Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade should be viewed in the light of implementing the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. The General Assembly, in its resolution 56/265, recognized that the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference addressed a wide range of practical issues which could complement the Programme of Action for the Third Decade. Activities in follow-up to the World Conference against Racism as undertaken by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies are referred to below.

# III. Activities by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to combat racism and racial discrimination

7. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/84, the present report makes reference to the activities undertaken to combat racism and racial discrimination

by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies since the World Conference. It supplements the report submitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session (E/CN.4/2002/21).

## A. Follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance

### Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

### Anti-discrimination Unit

8. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 56/266, the General Assembly supported the decision by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish an anti-discrimination unit to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to promote equality and non-discrimination. An anti-discrimination unit has been established within the Office of the High Commissioner to facilitate implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. In March 2002, the General Assembly decided that four positions are to be funded from the regular budget, namely one P-5, two P-3 and one General Service. As the anti-discrimination unit also has responsibility for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, these are additional personnel resources that can be drawn upon.

9. The anti-discrimination unit will undertake the following activities, which would assist in the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade:

(a) Service meetings of the group of five independent eminent experts to follow the implementation of the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

(b) Organize two regional expert seminars in 2002, one in Latin America and the Caribbean and one in Africa, to discuss the modalities of the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

(c) Compile and prepare an annual progress report on the action taken by States, United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, treaty bodies and human rights mechanisms, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to implement the Declaration and Programme of Action agreed to in Durban. The first report was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-eighth session (E/CN.4/2002/21). An updated report on implementation will also be submitted to the General Assembly;

(d) Produce and disseminate an annual publication on the progress achieved in implementing the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in a user-friendly format as a public information document, provided sufficient funds are available from voluntary contributions. This publication will be based on the reports submitted to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly;

(e) Convert the home page and links for related documentation for the World Conference (www.un.org/WCAR) into a home page for follow-up to the Conference. It will highlight meetings and initiatives of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and be a major vehicle of communication for the implementation drive. In this regard, it is to be noted that a dedicated web page for indigenous peoples was launched on 10 December 2001 on the occasion of Human Rights Day;

(f) Explore the possibility of establishing and maintaining a database on, inter alia, best practices and national legislation to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(g) Maintain and strengthen links developed in 2000 and 2001 during the preparation for the Conference with non-governmental organizations, including youth groups, and promote their active involvement in the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

(h) Continue and strengthen regular liaison with parliamentarians, religious leaders, business and trade unions with a view to promoting their active involvement in the follow-up;

(i) Continue and strengthen active liaison with United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental bodies on follow-up to the Conference, to organize regular consultations with them and develop and implement joint activities with them.

The implementation of some of the above-listed activities will depend on the availability of sufficient voluntary contributions. To this end, the Office of the High Commissioner has requested appropriate funding in its Annual Appeal 2002.

10. In collaboration with the Department of Public Information, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights marked the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March) with a panel discussion entitled "Young People against Racism: the Road from Durban". Governmental delegates and NGO representatives attending the session of the Commission on Human Rights participated in the event. The panel also attracted great interest from local high school students and students from the University of Geneva. A photographic display arranged by young people from the NGO Minorities of Europe gave those who attended an idea of what youth participation was like in Durban. The seven panellists (including five young people from Nicaragua, Australia, Burundi and Guyana) succeeded in highlighting the positive contribution that young people can make to the anti-racism movement. A number of participants expressed appreciation and support for the work of young people in promoting diversity.

**Technical cooperation**

11. Through its technical cooperation programme, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is engaged in assisting States in building and strengthening national capacities (structures, institutions, processes), which have a direct impact on the observance of human rights, including combating racial discrimination. Among the various components of the Office's technical cooperation programme, the activities described below, which are of significance in the battle against racism and in the follow-up to the World Conference, have been undertaken.

12. *National plans of action.* The Office is providing assistance in the elaboration, development and implementation of national plans of action for human rights generally and also for human rights education. A handbook on how to develop such plans is in the process of being finalized and two compilations on existing national human rights plans as well as national human rights education plans are available.

13. *National institutions.* The Office is actively engaged with national institutions in the follow-up to the Conference. The Office and the Danish Centre for Human Rights have established a web site (www.nhri.net) on national institutions. This web site includes a section on racism and discrimination issues dealt with by national institutions.

14. At the Sixth International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions, which was held in Copenhagen and Lund, Sweden, from 10 to 13 April 2002, national institutions adopted the Copenhagen Declaration, which reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the consensus statement of national institutions submitted to the World Conference. The Copenhagen Declaration also gives an overview on information that was shared among national institutions and best practices that they examined during the conference in the areas of remedies, monitoring, advocacy and education.

15. In addition, the following regional and national meetings have been held to discuss how to implement in practical ways what was agreed upon in Durban:

(a) The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (Colombo, 24-27 September 2001);

(b) A Danish Centre for Human Rights initiative with Latin American human rights institutions (Copenhagen, 23-25 September 2001), where various issues were discussed, including how to implement the Durban Programme of Action at the national level;

(c) The Second Meeting of the Euro-Mediterranean National Institutions (Athens, 1-3 November 2001), whereby national institutions reviewed issues concerning immigration and racism;

(d) The First General Assembly of the Network of National Institutions of the Americas for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights that focused on Indigenous Peoples and people of African descent rights in the Caribbean (Jamaica, March 2002);

(e) The Fourth Regional Meeting of African National Human Rights Institutions, to be held in Kampala, Uganda, in August 2002;

(f) Racism, the media and human rights education — a meeting of Asia-Pacific National

Human Rights Institutions in cooperation with the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (dates to be determined);

(g) The Second European Meeting of National Human Rights Institutions, with a focus on refugees and asylum seekers, minorities; and the prevention of conflict (dates to be determined — to be held in Dublin, Ireland and Belfast, Northern Ireland).

16. A large number of national institutions have also begun implementation and planning of activities related to the World Conference at the national level. Activities relate to the review of national legislation to determine how it meets international norms regarding discrimination; the development of national action plans and national and local level consultations on racism; the strengthening of networks; the diffusion of information on racial issues and human rights education; and addressing racism on the Internet, slavery and other issues related to the World Conference. Many national institutions used Human Rights Day to launch initiatives related to the World Conference.

17. *Education and training*. Human rights education aims at preventing discriminatory attitudes and behaviour, combating bias and prejudices and appreciating cultural diversity. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is carrying out education, training and public information activities in the context of individual technical cooperation regional or country projects and in connection with the implementation of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004). In addition, the Office is developing specific human rights training materials, within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education, aimed at specific professional categories, such as human rights monitors; police; judges, prosecutors and lawyers; and prison officials. In the development of these materials, the Office works in close cooperation with relevant experts and professional organizations. These training materials always address the contribution that people in those professions can make in overcoming racial discrimination while performing their professional duties.

18. Some other relevant educational projects undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights that are relevant to the follow-up to the World Conference include the following:

(a) The Assisting Communities Together (ACT) project, initiated in 1998 in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to assist organizations and individuals at the local level in carrying out activities aimed at strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights in local communities. Since 1998, 166 projects have been awarded in more than 30 countries; some of which are aimed at combating racial discrimination through education. A new phase of the ACT project in 26 counties was launched in December 2001;

(b) The Office's database on human rights education (www.unhchr.ch/hredu.nsf) makes available information on human rights education and training materials, programmes and related institutions. The resource collection on human rights education (publicly accessible at the Office in Geneva) includes education and training materials to support anti-discrimination programmes.

19. *Ratification of international instruments and legislative reform*. As part of its technical cooperation programme, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights works in a number of countries on projects aimed at facilitating the ratification of international human rights treaties and consequent harmonization of domestic legislation. All contain anti-discrimination provisions. The Office will also strongly endeavour, by working closely with States, to arrive at the goal of the universal ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by 2005, the target set in the Durban Programme of Action.

20. *Regional institutions and activities*. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights works closely with regional organizations and institutions, which have a major role to play in the follow-up to the Conference. Activities and projects with those organizations will focus on implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. The regional commissions and the regional representatives of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights based in those commissions will have a central element in the follow-up by the Office at the regional level and within the United Nations country teams.

**Minorities**

21. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has published a new Guide for Minorities (the

English version is available at http://www.unhchr.ch/html/racism/01-minoritiesguide.html. This guide is designed to enable minorities to understand and participate in the United Nations as well as in regional systems of human rights. The year 2002 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. This occasion will provide a special opportunity to move forward on the implementation of provisions applicable to minorities contained in the Durban Programme of Action.

22. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights organized a regional seminar on people of African descent in the Americas in La Ceiba, Honduras, from 21 to 24 March 2002. It was the first time that the Office had addressed the human rights situation of Afro-descendant communities in Latin America. The Afro-descendant population of Latin America is estimated at 150 million.

### Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

23. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is working closely with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to follow up on commitments made in the Durban Programme of Action in the context of its broader programme of activities relating to HIV/AIDS. In October 2001, the Office and UNAIDS, together with the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, organized a workshop to enhance awareness of and cooperation on HIV/AIDS-related human rights issues in the Asia-Pacific region through the work of national human rights institutions. The workshop focused on the right to equality and non-discrimination in the context of HIV/AIDS, and on the right to health in particular, and how the core functions of national human rights institutions — complaint handling and investigation, education and promotion and legal reform — can address these issues.

### Other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

24. United Nations bodies and specialized agencies have indicated to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights that they intend to familiarize their members and constituencies with the outcome of the Conference, particularly with regard to paragraphs that are of relevance to the scope of their work. Some organizations, such as the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, have stated their intention to mainstream the outcome of Conference into their existing projects. Other organizations have ongoing programmes that respond to requests made in Durban, for example the International Monetary Fund's Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.

25. The determination of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to ensure follow-up to the Conference is reflected in the Organization's Medium-Term Strategy for 2002-2007 and the Programme and Budget for 2002-2003. UNESCO established an intersectoral working group under the chairmanship of the Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences to elaborate a UNESCO plan of action to implement the Durban recommendations. UNESCO will seek to explore the potential for its participation in the International Federation of Journalists' International Media Working Group Against Racism and Xenophobia (IMRAX), particularly with regard to raising awareness within the media and promoting the highest standards of journalism in reporting on matters of race, tolerance and multiculturalism.

26. UNESCO will continue producing pedagogical material on human rights education while insisting on the training of educators and decision makers. Several publications will also be prepared in connection with the Slave Route Project. UNESCO will encourage States to revise their educational programmes to include human rights components in schools and in institutions of higher education curricula and to develop extracurricular activities. UNESCO will provide assistance in this regard. The revision of history textbooks to eliminate negative stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes towards those who are different is a priority of UNESCO in this field. The Associated Schools Project Network will pursue the intersectoral project entitled "Breaking the silence — teaching about the transatlantic slave trade", developed within the context of the broader Slave Route Project. UNESCO (jointly with Department of Public International Law of the University of Geneva and others) held an expert seminar entitled "Reparations: reconciliation or political combat?" on 22 and 23 March 2002 in Geneva.

27. UNESCO will also undertake specific action within the framework of the International Decade for a

Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the Children of the World (2001-2010). UNESCO has already responded to a request made in Durban with regard to the elaboration of a possible international instrument to promote respect for and preserve cultural diversity and adopted the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity during the thirty-first session of the General Conference, in November 2001.

28. The Governing Body of the International Labour Organization (ILO) discussed the follow-up to Durban in November 2001 and March 2002. As a result, ILO will contribute to the follow-up through a range of activities. These include the following:

(a) Continued research, data collection and technical assistance on issues related to racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia in the world of labour;

(b) Publications on the effectiveness of anti-discrimination legislation and training with a focus on migrant and ethnic minority workers, as well as a practitioners' handbook on discrimination against migrants and a compendium of anti-discrimination measures are being finalized;

(c) Workers' education on combating discrimination in all its forms, including racism;

(d) Continued support for the Global Compact Initiative on Diversity and Equality, including human resource development;

(e) Management training on issues of discrimination;

(f) Supporting Governments in their development of laws, policies and administrative and enforcement mechanisms addressing racial discrimination in the workplace;

(g) As previously, ILO will continue to draw the attention of the treaty bodies of the United Nations to information on discrimination which emerges from its own supervisory mechanisms.

29. Projects to promote equality and non-discrimination in employment and occupation of specific groups are under way or planned. ILO has launched studies to broaden its knowledge base on racism, examining the extent and consequences of racial and religious discrimination in the labour market and is extending its research on the situation of migrant workers in Europe. ILO will also continue its substantive work on behalf of indigenous and tribal people.

30. ILO has included a special section on racial, ethnic, religious and social origin discrimination in its annual general status report to the ILO Governing Body on ILO action concerning discrimination in employment and occupation. The ILO Global Report on Discrimination, scheduled for 2003 in the context of the follow-up to the 1998 Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, will benefit from the information and positions generated by the World Conference. The action plan to be adopted after the Global Report has already been planned as an ILO contribution to follow-up on the World Conference.

31. ILO and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) are planning a joint capacity-building activity entitled: "Mainstreaming trade issues and fundamental principles and rights at work into developing policy".

32. In the follow-up to the World Conference, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will address racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the context of education. In particular, UNICEF will focus on designing strategies to reach those children who are excluded from learning both in and out of school (girls, working children, children of ethnic minorities and children affected by violence and conflict, disabilities and HIV/AIDS), and to allow them to have access to and obtain a basic education of good quality. These strategies include, among others, social mobilization; school-community mechanisms to seek excluded and at-risk children and encourage them to go to school; and flexible, "non-formal" approaches such as multi-grade classes. Special attention will continue to be paid to the provision of bilingual and intercultural education to the children of indigenous groups.

33. The World Health Organization (WHO) will be pursuing follow-up to the Conference in the context of equitable health systems. WHO has several ongoing programmes in that regard, in particular the programme on indigenous health, which is currently taking initial steps towards the production of a Global Strategy on Indigenous Health at the request of the World Health Assembly. Other initiatives on ethnicity and health related to Afro-descendant and indigenous peoples are being undertaken by the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the WHO regional office for the

Americas. Activities undertaken and planned in respect of the latter include the following:

(a) Publication and distribution of *Equity in Health from an Ethnic Perspective*, in English, Spanish and Portuguese;

(b) Preparation of a chapter on the health situation of the people of African descent in the Americas for *Health in the Americas*;

(c) Organization of a panel on Afro-descendants and health equity at the Inter-Parliamentarian Conference in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in October 2001;

(d) Preparation of a report on Afro-descendants and health in Brazil;

(e) Planning of a subregional meeting to be held in Quito, Ecuador, with health statistics experts, NGO representatives and delegates from ministries of health to discuss the re-definition of the ethnic variable in order to include not only the indigenous population but also Afro-descendant communities;

(f) Preparation of a project for health development of Afro-descendant communities in selected countries;

(g) Planning of a subregional workshop for Central American countries on gender, ethnicity and health, to be organized with the Women, Health and Development Programme and the United States Census.

34. UNDP, within the limits of its global, regional and country programmes and its available resources, and in collaboration with appropriate partners, will do the following:

(a) Pursue its actions in favour of indigenous communities within the framework of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004) and as outlined in its corporate policy note on indigenous peoples adopted on the eve of the Durban World Conference;

(b) Support the strengthening of national mechanisms to promote and protect the human rights of victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance who are infected, or presumed to be infected, with pandemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS, and also support the taking of concrete measures, including preventive action, appropriate access to medication and treatment, programmes of education, training and mass media dissemination, to eliminate violence, stigmatization, discrimination, unemployment and other negative consequences arising from these pandemics;

(c) Address the sources, causes, forms and contemporary manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, especially as they affect Africans and people of African descent, Asians and people of Asian descent, indigenous peoples, the Roma/Gypsy/Sinti/Travellers, women and girls, children and persons with disabilities;

(d) Support appropriate measures of prevention, education and protection aimed at the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at the national, regional and international levels;

(e) Support the adoption and implementation of strategies to achieve full and effective equality, including international cooperation and enhancement of the United Nations and other international mechanisms in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

35. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (formerly the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS)), as the focal point in the United Nations for human settlements, is well placed to contribute to the implementation of the Durban Programme of Action, including the provision on promoting residential integration of all members of the society at the planning stage of urban development and renewing neglected areas of public housing to counter social exclusion and marginalization. Several of the Programme's activities relate to the realization of human rights in the context of human settlements development and contribute to the implementation of the Durban Programme of Action. These activities include the following:

(a) The Global Campaign on Urban Governance with its strategic focus on urban poverty reduction and inclusiveness;

(b) The Cities Alliance jointly launched by UNCHS and the World Bank in 1999, an expanding partnership of organizations committed to developing innovative approaches to urban poverty reduction with

a focus on upgrading and integrating slums and informal settlements;

(c) The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure, the advocacy instrument designed to promote the security of tenure and residential stability and the housing rights of the urban poor and other vulnerable and disadvantaged groups;

(d) The United Nations Housing Rights Programme, initiated jointly with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and contribute to the global process of the full and progressive realization of the human right to adequate housing;

(e) Gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives, which advocate the effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda with this focus and promotes the equal access of women, particularly indigenous women, to economic and social resources and opportunities;

(f) The Risk and Disaster Management Programme, created to provide local governments, communities and business organizations with practical strategies for mitigating and recovering from conflicts and natural disasters.

36. Field offices of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees have been encouraged to identify practical steps to ensure implementation of the refugee-related paragraphs adopted at the Conference, and to carry out specific activities in this regard.

## B. Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

37. Concerning the activities undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, attention is drawn to the most recent report of the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur to the Commission at its fifty-eighth session (E/CN.4/2002/24 and Add.1 and Corr.1).

## C. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

38. Regarding the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, attention is drawn to the most recent report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the General Assembly,[1] which provides information on the International Convention and its application.

*Notes*

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 18* (A/56/18).

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**General Assembly**
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**Security Council**
**Fifty-seventh year**

**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union**

**The situation in the Middle East**

**Environment and sustainable development**

**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

## Letter dated 6 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith, with the consent of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the text of the resolutions adopted at the 107th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 17 to 23 March 2002 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes distributed as documents of the General Assembly, under items 22 (h), 36, 89 and 163 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohamed **Bennouna**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/57/50/Rev.1.

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## Annex I

# Terrorism - a threat to democracy, human rights and civil society: the contribution of Parliaments to combating international terrorism and addressing its causes in order to maintain international peace and security

**Resolution adopted by consensus* by the 107th Conference (Marrakech, Morocco, 22 March 2002)**

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

*Recalling* that the Inter-Parliamentary Union, at its 95th Conference (April 1996), condemned international terrorism as a danger to the social and political stability of States, a threat to the global development of democratic structures, and an assault on the safety and individual freedoms of citizens, and called on all States to adopt appropriate measures to tackle terrorism and its social, political and economic causes,

*Also recalling* that to struggle for national liberation and independence from foreign occupation is a legitimate right laid down in international resolutions and that such an objective does not of itself constitute a terrorist act, but stressing that no struggle can justify indiscriminate attacks, particularly involving innocent civilians, or any form of organised State terrorism,

*Reaffirming* its resolution entitled "Contribution of the world's parliaments to the struggle against terrorism", adopted at the 105th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (April 2001), which condemned terrorist acts as unjustifiable in any circumstances, whatever the political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other considerations that may be invoked to justify them, and urged all parliaments to adopt measures to combat international terrorism in conformity with resolution 55/158 of the United Nations General Assembly,

*Convinced* that any acts of violence perpetrated by an individual, an organisation or a State against one or more countries, their institutions or people with the intention of intimidating them and gravely impairing, undermining or destroying fundamental freedoms, democracy, respect for human rights, civil rights and the rule of law in that or those countries, as well as any support given by States to such acts, must be condemned as terrorist acts,

*Also convinced* that international terrorism blatantly violates the values and principles enshrined in international humanitarian law and various United Nations conventions, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (resolution 217 A (III)

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* The delegation of Israel expressed a reservation to the reference in preambular paragraph 4 to the word 'State'. It also expressed a reservation to the reference, in operative paragraph 8, to "putting an end to occupation".

adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948), which states that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, and consistently reaffirmed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

*Recalling* United Nations Security Council resolution 1368 (2001) of 12 September 2001, which calls on all States to prevent and suppress terrorist attacks by means of increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international anti-terrorist conventions,

*Endorsing* United Nations Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, which calls on all States to adopt anti-terrorist measures in the fields of finance, criminal law and information technology, and to refrain from providing active or passive support to terrorists or terrorist groups,

*Recalling* the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1999, which requires all Contracting States to extradite persons implicated in the funding of terrorist activities and adopt measures to investigate suspicious financial transactions,

*Noting with concern* that the growing links between terrorism and organised crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings, and money laundering constitute major obstacles to the fulfilment of the aspirations of civilisations to development, well-being, peace and security,

*Reaffirming* the need to combat the threat posed by international terrorism to world peace and international security by all means and in conformity with the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the United Nations human rights covenants,

*Recognising and welcoming* the growing international cooperation in combating international terrorism,

*Considering* that condemnation of terrorism is inseparable from assistance to its victims,

*Convinced* that the world's parliaments and parliamentarians can make a major contribution, through international as well as national cooperation, to combating global terrorism and eliminating its root causes,

Conscious that terrorist acts are intended, not least, to shatter the structures and cohesion of civil society, which must respond to this assault on its values without forfeiting its openness, its humanity, or its attachment to human rights standards and individual rights and freedoms,

*Recognising* that a lack of democracy and respect for human rights and the refusal to resolve regional conflicts by peaceful means also play a major part in the emergence of terrorism,

1. Calls on all national parliaments which have not already done so to approve or to facilitate approval of the United Nations conventions on terrorism, and in particular the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of

Terrorism, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1999; to introduce the necessary implementing measures speedily; and to press for the conclusion and adoption of the draft Convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism and the draft comprehensive Convention on the elimination of terrorism, which are currently before the UN General Assembly;

2. *Also calls on* all States and international organisations to consider providing technical and financial assistance to States that need it, in order to strengthen their capacity to adopt effective measures against terrorism and transnational organised crime, including illicit trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings, and money laundering;

3. *Urgently reiterates* its call to all the world's parliaments - referring in this context to the resolution entitled "Securing observance of the principles of international law in the interests of world peace and security" adopted by the 105th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (April 2001) - to ensure a consensus on the scope of the application of the conventions on terrorism;

4. *Urgently reiterates also* its call to all the world's parliaments to ensure ratification of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court and to recognise that international terrorists must be prosecuted and brought before a national or international court, for example, the International Criminal Court;

5. *Reaffirms* the principle, established by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution of 24 October 1970 (2625) (XXV) and upheld by the Security Council in its resolution 1189 (1998), that every State has the duty to refrain from organising, instigating, abetting or participating in terrorist acts in another State, or acquiescing in organised activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

6. *Calls on* parliamentarians the world over, in conformity with United Nations Security Council resolution 1377 (2001) of 12 November 2001 on the global effort to combat terrorism, to play their part in fostering intercultural understanding, in settling regional conflicts, and in international cooperation on global and development policy issues, in order to tackle the root causes of terrorism on a broad and lasting basis;

7. *Expresses* the need for a more intensive inter-parliamentary exchange of information and experience in regard to the implementation of effective legislative measures, and *stresses* the supportive role played by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the coordination of legislative initiatives to combat terrorism;

8. *Emphasises* the role of parliamentarians and civil society leaders worldwide in strengthening democracy, promoting human rights, supporting the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts and putting an end to occupation as the most effective means of combating terrorism;

9. *Calls on* parliaments to adopt legislative measures that allow for compensation of victims of terrorist acts, as an expression of national solidarity;

10. *Appeals* to the world's parliaments to increase their efforts to remove social injustice, alienation and extremism which are a breeding ground for terrorism, through development measures, attaching particular importance to civil society initiatives;

11. *Stresses* the importance of dialogue among civilisations to the prevention of terrorism, *emphasises* the role of civil society in this dialogue and *invites* parliamentarians, both men and women, to initiate measures to promote dialogue among and within civilisations and to encourage programmes for peace, focusing in particular on educational reform which fosters pluralism, tolerance and mutual understanding;

12. *Reiterates* that terrorism cannot be attributed to any religion, nationality or civilisation and that to attribute it to any religion, nationality or civilisation or to justify it in the name of any religion, nationality or civilisation constitutes a threat to humanity as a whole;

13. *Stresses* the need for regular parliamentary debates on international terrorism in order to keep this issue on the political agenda and to ensure strict follow-up of UN Security Council resolution 1373, in particular in respect of the report that each State is required to submit to the United Nations;

14. *Stresses further* the need for conflict prevention, and *urges* all parties concerned to stop ongoing conflicts, with due respect for the security of all persons involved in the conflicts.

## Annex II

# The role of Parliaments in supporting implementation of resolution 1397 (2002), adopted by the United Nations Security Council on 12 March 2002, and particularly the paragraph in which the Council expresses its attachment to "a vision of a region where two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognized borders"

**Resolution adopted by consensus* by the 107th Conference (Marrakech, Morocco, 22 March 2002)**

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, in particular the one adopted by consensus on 14 September 2001 in Ouagadougou,

*Recalling also* the resolutions adopted at the United Nations by the Security Council and the General Assembly,

*Expressing* its grave concern at the tragic and violent events that every day claim a great many lives and cause enormous destruction,

*Endorsing* the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1397 on 12 March 2002,

1. *Welcomes* and *supports* the implementation of Security Council resolution 1397 and in particular its attachment to "a vision of a region in which two States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side within secure and recognised borders";

2. *Calls* on the Israelis and the Palestinians:

   (i) To introduce a logic of peace to replace the logic of war, violence and terror, by resuming political negotiations for a common future;

   (ii) To do their utmost to enable the Special Envoy from the United States, as well as the Special Envoys from the Russian Federation and the European Union and the United Nations Special Coordinator, to successfully conclude their missions of peace to the region;

* The delegations of Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic stated that they could not join the consensus, whereas the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed reservations on those elements of the text which might be construed to imply recognition of Israel.

(iii) To observe a ceasefire, comply with the standards of international humanitarian law and put an end to hostilities with a view to ensuring the security of the Israeli and Palestinian peoples, enabling Palestinian institutions to function freely and allowing the Israeli and Palestinian peoples to move about in all safety;

(iv) To cooperate in the implementation of the Mitchel Plan and the Tennet Outlines;

(v) To resume the peace negotiations immediately on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and other UN bodies and the IPU resolution adopted in Ouagadougou;

3. *Welcomes* the contribution of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah to achieving peace and stability in the region;

4. *Supports* all parliamentary and inter-parliamentary peace initiatives.

## Annex III

# Ten years after Rio: global degradation of the environment and Parliamentary support for the Kyoto Protocol

**Resolution adopted by consensus by the 107th Conference (Marrakech, Morocco, 22 March 2002)**

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

*Recalling* and *reaffirming* parliamentary support for the commitment made by States at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, to the principle of sustainable development as the blueprint for future policy development,

*Noting* that UNCED adopted the Rio Declaration, *Agenda 21* and the Statement of Principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests as well as two legally binding Conventions, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity, and that negotiations on a Convention to Combat Desertification and the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States were initiated there and subsequently concluded in 1994,

*Recalling* the adoption by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, at its 97th Inter-Parliamentary Conference (April 1997), of a resolution entitled "Measures required to change consumption and production patterns with a view to sustainable development", which urges parliaments to honour the commitments undertaken in 1992,

*Cognisant* of the Declaration, adopted by that same Inter-Parliamentary Conference, in which the IPU *inter alia* cautions of the dangers of a "wait-and-see" policy and reaffirms that granting the developing countries new and additional financial resources remains one of the keys to sustainable development throughout the world,

*Mindful of* the Nineteenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly ("Rio + 5") in 1997, at which participants expressed general dissatisfaction with the advances made in the practical implementation of the Rio commitments and called for measurable progress and the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development before the follow-up Conference ("Rio + 10") in 2002,

*Aware* of the outcome of the negotiations at the resumed Sixth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 6) in Bonn in July 2001 and at COP 7 in Marrakech in November 2001, which paved the way for the Kyoto Protocol's entry into force prior to the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Rio + 10") in September 2002,

*Noting* the progress made in national and international environment policy (including the phasing-out of substances which deplete the ozone layer in the stratosphere) and the adoption of various global targets to combat poverty since 1992,

*Deeply concerned* that the high expectations raised by the international community's necessary and ambitious objectives in environment and development have not been met,

*Worried* that rising consumption and unsustainable methods of economic management continue to deplete the natural resource base, and that environmental pollution - especially air and water pollution – is increasing,

*Underscoring* that the ongoing destruction of habitats poses a threat to biological diversity and that poor historic and current agricultural management techniques have contributed to a decline in soil quality due to widespread soil degradation and erosion,

*Alarmed* that many natural resources (such as water, land and soil, forests and fish stocks) are already exploited beyond sustainable limits and that global health is under serious threat from waste products and harmful emissions,

*Recognising* that women have been primarily responsible for family subsistence, and that environmental degradation, including the rapid dwindling of natural resources such as water and firewood, have in many countries created conditions in which women struggle to meet the basic needs of their families and have had to become increasingly self-reliant heads of households as men have migrated to the cities in large numbers, following a decline in land productivity,

*Alarmed* that children, who are vulnerable in their early years, are liable to suffer permanent damage as a result of environmental pollution and unhealthy living conditions,

*Reaffirming* the resolution on volunteers adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at its 105th Conference (April 2001) and *recognising* the important role that volunteerism plays in sustainable development,

*Underlining* the need to focus on practical measures for environmental protection and on sustainable development that engages civil society, especially businesses and NGOs in follow-up,

*Welcoming* the United Nations Millennium Declaration on 8 September 2000 and the establishment of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly the goal of environmental sustainability,

*Deeply concerned* that, despite the commitments made in 1992, global emissions of greenhouse gases have continued to rise, climate change is entrenched and ongoing, and the natural resources needed to sustain the growing world population are at risk,

## CLIMATE CHANGE

1. *Urges* States to note the significance of the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which provides new and stronger evidence that most of the global warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities;

2. *Urges* States to expedite ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, taking into account the Marrakech Ministerial Declaration, in order to pave the way for its timely entry into force before the World Summit on Sustainable Development (26 August-4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa) and to encourage others to do likewise;

3. *Encourages* all States, including the United States of America, to recognise that, being the first to industrialise, developed countries should also be the first to take action to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and that the commitments provided for in the Kyoto Protocol are the vital first step towards addressing climate change;

4. *Also encourages* States to consider what further action, consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, will be needed to meet the overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system;

5. *Further encourages* States to recognise the impact that climate change has on the frequency and severity of natural disasters, and *calls on* States to address the humanitarian issues of climate change by working with international organisations, local authorities and community-based organisations such as national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies;

6. *Calls on* States to agree on an action plan that will provide the necessary energy basis for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

7. *Encourages* States to create conditions enabling countries to maximise the use of renewable energy sources and, in pursuing their national environmental, economic, social and security objectives, to increase energy efficiency *inter alia* by emphasising the importance of improvement within the transport sector;

## OTHER SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

### Poverty and environment

8. *Urges* States to support the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, including those pertaining to environmental resources, by promoting understanding of the links between poverty and more effective management of environmental resources and incorporating environment issues into national poverty reduction strategies;

9 *Calls on* the industrialised countries to support the developing countries in their development process and in their efforts to accommodate environmental protection in their development policies, and, in particular, *recommends* adopting policies to lighten the debt burden of developing countries which, in order to service their debts, are bound to overexploit their natural resources, depleting them rapidly or endangering them;

10. *Encourages* States to ensure a sound enabling environment (including good governance) that will not only mobilise domestic resources, but also attract international private investment flows, realise the gains of trade integration and make best use of overseas development assistance (ODA);

11. *Calls on* States to ensure that poverty reduction is a main topic in international agreements and organisations like the WTO and the international financial institutions;

12. *Calls on* States to improve the terms of trade for developing countries, aid effectiveness (through harmonisation, the de-linking of aid and focusing on capacity building to capitalise on the opportunities offered by globalisation), increase ODA to 0.7% of GNP as recommended by the UN (through a proposal such as the International Development Trust Fund to lever in private finance), and ensure that aid is better targeted according to the twin criteria of poverty and pro-poor policy;

13. *Urges* States to support the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to enable Africa to end its economic and social marginalisation, and similar efforts in other regions;

**Water**

14. *Calls on* States to ensure that water receives due recognition as a key to sustainable development; and *urges* States to implement actions in support of the Water Millennium Development Goal and to press for the adoption of the following targets, written into the Bonn Recommendations for Action:

- To halve the proportion of people without access to appropriate sanitation by 2015;
- To be in the process of developing water resource management plans by 2005;
- To set appropriate targets for improving the equity and efficiency with which water resources are used;
- To include water issues in poverty reduction strategies and other national plans;

15. *Urges* States to obtain agreement on how the international community can support action frameworks that respect national sovereignties and provide a credible path to achieving the Millennium Development goals, focused on the three key cross-cutting fields of:

- Governance: sustainable water resources management, effective and transparent regulatory processes and cooperation across international boundaries;

- Mobilising financial resources: new and more effective financing instruments that encourage all sources of funding for sustainable development;
- Capacity building: sharing knowledge and good practice through collaboration and international partnerships;

16. *Calls on* States to recognise oceans as a key aspect of the sustainable development agenda, with important links to achieving the objectives of World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), and to embrace the idea of the "global commons"; and *urges* States to develop international initiatives and action on:

    - Sustainable fisheries (food security, and illegal fishing);
    - Marine protected areas (such as a possible network around the world, including coral reefs, tourism and fisheries);
    - Ocean governance and partnerships (new mandate for UN Oceans Consultative Process and Regional Seas strengthening and cooperation);
    - Restriction of emissions of nuclear waste which will eventually lead to radioactive pollution of the oceans;

**Other key initiatives**

17. *Urges* States to step up efforts to combat drought and desertification, find suitable solutions with regard to land management, and establish green belts to stop soil deterioration;

18. *Calls on* States to promote forest ecosystem management, to conserve and protect biological diversity and genetic resources and to support programmes to handle Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs);

19. *Encourages* States to develop or strengthen non-coercive population management strategies consistent with the goals of sustainable development;

20. *Urges* States to raise awareness about the relationship between the environmental, social and cultural dimensions of sustainable development in order to meet the challenges of increasing economic and cultural deprivation, by promoting education, health, gender equality and cultural diversity, and *asks* UNESCO and other relevant agencies to work closely with IPU to deepen the international debate and assist in the formulation of national policies on these issues;

21. *Calls on* States to promote a framework for stimulating technological and social innovation to facilitate the economic progress required to tackle poverty and improve standards of living while respecting environmental limits; to de-link growth from environmental degradation; and to promote innovation and enterprise, needed to achieve gradual changes in sustainable development;

22. *Encourages* all States, particularly developed States, to use market-based tools to encourage investment in alternative energy technologies and to promote environmentally sustainable practices in general, and in particular measures to encourage consumers to consider environmental costs when making purchasing decisions;



23. *Encourages* States to ensure that trade and other agreements do not contradict environmental instruments;

24. *Calls on* States to implement the precautionary principle and the "polluter pays" principle;

25. *Believes* that it is the responsibility of all, especially those with access to the media and public forums, to encourage people to adopt environmentally sustainable lifestyles.

## Annex IV

# The role of Parliaments in developing public policy in an era of globalization, multilateral institutions and international trade agreements

**Resolution adopted by consensus by the 107th Conference (Marrakech, Morocco, 22 March 2002)**

[Original: English, French and Spanish]

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

*Believing* that globalisation brings both opportunities and challenges to all countries and affects peoples' daily lives,

*Observing* that in many countries, particularly the poorest, debt is a major constraint and a real impediment to development within the context of globalisation,

*Noting* the growing importance of international trade and its direct influence on the development and well-being of nations everywhere, and *concerned* that the current international trading system appears to be biased in favour of developed countries and creates problems for many developing countries,

*Pointing out* that, as a consequence of globalisation, many countries require enhanced protection in the areas of human rights, sustainable development and social needs,

*Considering* the importance of parliamentary participation and interaction in international trade issues in ensuring better representation of the people and creating a democratic multilateral trading system based on equality and transparency,

*Recognising* the vital role of parliaments and parliamentarians as the legitimate representatives of the people and as the link between citizens' needs, including those related to human rights and social, economic and environmental concerns, and related government policy, at national and international level,

*Considering* the constitutional duty of parliaments, where applicable, to ratify international agreements, enact legislation and oversee its implementation,

*Considering also* the importance of parliamentary inputs in multilateral institutions, particularly in the areas of trade, finance, sustainable development, human rights and the environment,

*Convinced* that globalisation makes women's participation in multilateral negotiations all the more essential,

The 107th Inter-Parliamentary Conference therefore:

1. *Emphasises the need* for parliaments and their members to take steps to ensure that globalisation also benefits developing countries so that their peoples attain greater social and economic prosperity;

2. *Calls on* parliaments to play a much more active role in the area of international trade, finance and environmental negotiations and to participate in shaping related policies;

3. *Pointing out* the urgent need for parliaments to contribute positively at all stages of trade negotiations, including follow-up, so as to ensure that they reflect the concerns and aspirations of all citizens;

4. *Urges* the international community, particularly the World Trade Organization (WTO), to create a more democratic, fair, transparent, equitable, and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system;

5. *Stresses* the need for:

   (a) The international community, including the WTO, to take into account the different levels of development, particularly of developing countries, in the negotiation process by providing the special and differential treatment prescribed in various WTO agreements and assisting with capacity-building;

   (b) The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank and other multilateral development banks to do likewise;

6. *Emphasises* that international trade should target people-centred development which includes greater market access for the exports of developing countries, increased development assistance and better access to technology;

7. *Urges* the international community to reduce substantially the debt of the poorest countries and to cancel the public debt of the heavily indebted poor countries, while not neglecting the opportunity of recovering funds illegally sequestered by some rulers of those countries for their own personal gain;

8. *Stresses* the need to include parliamentarians in delegations to multilateral negotiations and to see to it that such delegations comprise both men and women;

9. *Calls on* parliaments to play an active role in monitoring decisions taken and activities carried out by the multilateral institutions, in particular those affecting the development of nations; in bringing trade- and finance-related multilateral institutions closer to the peoples they are meant to serve; and in making multilateral institutions more democratic, transparent and equitable;

10. *Calls on* the IPU to undertake a general study on how parliaments address globalisation and its impact on their constituents;

11. *Also calls on* the IPU to continue its efforts to provide a parliamentary dimension to the WTO and the Bretton Woods institutions.